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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/795,843	03/08/2004	Dilip K. Nakhasi	0803-0111	1274
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COOK ALEX LTD SUITE 2850 200 WEST ADAMS STREET CHICAGO, IL 60606				
EXAMINER				
PADEN, CAROLYN A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1794				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/09/2009		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/795,843

**Applicant(s)**

NAKHASI ET AL.

**Examiner**

Carolyn A. Paden

**Art Unit**

1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 March 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8, 9, 11-17, 20-25, 27, 29, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44 and 46-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8, 9, 11-17, 20-25, 27, 29, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44 and 46-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 2, 2009 has been entered.

Applicants' arguments and amendments to the claims are sufficient to overcome the prior art rejection over Babayan as further evidenced by Heydinger in view of Wester and CFR taken together.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 8-9, 11-13, 15-17, 20-25, 37, 29, 37, 40-41, 43-44 and 46-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aoyama (6,827,963) in view of Wester (6,589,688), CFR and StOnge taken together as further evidenced by Baileys.

Aoyama discloses fats and oils for reducing lipids in the blood. The patent discloses the preparation of triglycerides from tricaprylin and oleic acid in the case of example 1 and triolein and caprylic in example 3. The synthesized triglycerides were treated to remove free fatty acids to provide triglyceride compositions shown in tables 1 and 4. The synthesized triglycerides were used in test diets to show the healthful benefits of reduction of lipids in the blood. The claims appear to differ from Aoyama in the recitation of the use of the specific triglycerides and oils of claim 1. The specific way that the synthesized triglyceride is made is a process limitation, carrying no weight in the product claim. Further, it would have been obvious to combine the triglycerides from the examples 1-3 to modify the triglyceride assortment in the diet. The claims also appear to differ from Aoyama in the inclusion of a phytosterol component. Wester is relied upon to show that incorporation of phytosterol esters in foods acts to lower the cholesterol of the body (column 1, lines 13-37). The concept of using phytosterol in cooking oils is specifically outlined in Wester at column 5, lines 35-37. CFR is relied upon to show the levels of phytosterol ester fortification required to make labeling claims with regard to lowering cholesterol and reducing the risk of coronary heart disease at page

147(G)(!) & (2). Finally St-Onge teaches that oils rich in phytosterols and medium chain triglyceride oil are known in the art to improve plasma lipid profiles in man. With the references of Wester, CFR and St-Onge before him, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to fortify the oil of Aoyama with phytosterol esters to enhance the health benefits of the oil. It is appreciated that the viscosity of the structured lipid is not mentioned but triglycerides are known in the art to have a viscosity within the range of the claims and Baileys in Figure 3.1 on page 180 is relied on for support of this assertion. Also the smoke point is not mentioned but Baileys provides evidence that the smoke point of vegetable oil is around 450F. The smoke point is said to decrease with increasing free fatty acid content and Baileys at pages 211-212 is cited for support of this assertion. Aoyama treats his oils to reduce the free fatty acid content of his triglyceride. One of ordinary skill in the art would expect the smoke point of Aoyama to fall within the range of the claims. Finally Baileys is relied upon in Table 3.11 at pages 194-195 to show the melting point of oleic acid and C8-C10 separately in triglyceride form. Both triolein and tricaprylin have a melting point of within the range of the claims. One of ordinary skill in the art would expect the interesterified mixture of fats in Aoyama to also have

this melting point. It is appreciated that the storage stability and taste of the oil is not mentioned but one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected the triglyceride of Aoyama to have good storage stability and taste because of the saturated fatty acid content of the triglyceride. One would not expect the oil of Aoyama to readily oxidize. To administer a particular amount of oil or the other would have been an obvious way to modify the caloric content of the diet.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carolyn A Paden whose telephone number is (571) 272-1403. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Keith Hendricks can be reached by dialing 571-272-1401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is

available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Carolyn Paden/

Primary Examiner 1794